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READ LAWRENCE
David Lawrence is most
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tures. Read the articles!

DECLARE STATE OF SIEGE IN MAIN POLISH TOWNS

**Berlin Advises Action Taken As Result
of Disturbances Precipitated in Poland by
Peace Treaty Arranged Between
Ukraine and Central Powers.**

London, Feb. 25.—Berlin advises received in Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Central News agency, report that a state of siege has been proclaimed "in consequence of events in Poland" at Czenstochowa, Lodz and Vloclavsk, important towns in western Poland.

Great unrest has been produced in

Poland by the peace treaty arranged between the Ukraine and the central powers, under which part of Poland was to be annexed to the Ukraine. Strikes and other disturbances occurred in Warsaw. Last week it was announced that the status of the territory in question would be determined by a commission.

ENSIGN KRYLENKO SHOT BY RUSSIAN SOCIALIST

London, Feb. 25.—Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander-in-chief, was shot and slightly wounded on Saturday in Petrograd by a socialist, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Krylenko's wound was in the neck. His assailant was arrested.

MISSISSIPPI'S FUNDS MISUSED

**Sensational Charges Preferred
Against Attorney-General
by Gov. Bilbo.**

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 25.—Another sensation was sprung in the legislature this morning when Gov. Bilbo transmitted the report of H. H. Cleaver, expert accountant, showing the result of his audit of the books of Atty. Gen. Ross Collins from 1914 to 1917, inclusive.

The report prefers several serious charges against the attorney-general, alleging that he has disbursed funds in disregard of the law, and that when questioned about these matters the attorney-general replied that he knew more about how the money should be spent than the legislature and therefore followed his own judgment.

The most sensational charge preferred, however, is to the effect that during his litigation against the oil mills of the state, charging them with violating the antitrust law through their sons of Plato organization, the attorney-general "collected a stush fund" from the small oil mills, to be used in promoting the large mills. The so-called "sons of Plato" case grew out of a prosecution under the antitrust laws of the state of a company of oil mill owners. The sons of Plato, according to the report, were in reality a combine for the control of the crushing industry in Mississippi. A number of judgments were secured against alleged members of the combine, and fines paid.

GERMAN TROOPS REFUSE TO ATTACK RUSSIANS

**Polish Soldiers Flee, According
to Report Given Out by
Bolsheviks.**

Petrograd, Sunday, Feb. 24.—A report that 20,000 German soldiers refused to attack the Russians in the new campaign was given out today by the bolshevik telegraph agency. Polish troops in some instances are said to have fled. The issuance of war reports was begun today, the following communication being given out:

"Socialist Defensive Front—In the region of Borisoff (forty-five miles northeast of Minsk) a detachment was sent to destroy bridges. Borisoff and Plotk are in the hands of the revolutionary forces. Hapsal and Venden have been taken by the Germans, who fought a battle with a Lithuanian detachment. The station at Korosovsk and the town of Ostrov have been occupied by the Germans. Poles are advancing from Mohilev toward Bobruisk, but often the troops take to flight in large bodies.

"According to reports from Arensburg, 20,000 German troops refused to attack."

INCENDIARY FIRE DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Little Rock Ark., Feb. 25.—Three fires, believed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed the club rooms of the Army Athletic association, a garage with fifty automobiles, two store buildings and four residences in North Little Rock today. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Two negroes are reported missing and are believed to have been burned to death. Several other negroes were injured. A fire also was discovered in the rear of the First Methodist church, but was extinguished before it gained headway. Later it was discovered that all of the gas jets in the church building had been opened. A police investigation had not been completed this afternoon.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK TOTAL 3,571

London, Feb. 25.—British casualties reported in the week ended today were 3,571, the lowest of any week for several months. They are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 24; men, 736. Wounded or missing, officers, 77; men, 2,724.

7 KILLED AND 14 INJURED IN WRECK

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25.—Seven persons were killed, fourteen seriously injured and 100 more or less seriously injured when Train No. 42 on the Southern railway from Asheville and Spartanburg ran into the rear of Train No. 18 from Greenville at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon near Frost's Station, five and a half miles from Columbia.

M'ADOO-HOOVER TILT REGRETTED

**Less Talk in Limelight, More
Personal Conferences on Is-
sues Will Win War.**

FOOD PROBLEM CRITICAL

**Whole-Hearted Co-Operation
Alone Can Save Situation.
Open Letter a Mistake.**

(By David Lawrence.)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Co.)

Washington, Feb. 25.—Herbert Hoover, William G. McAdoo, administrators respectively of food and transportation, do not seem to be getting along well together.

Whenever officials in charge of important departments in Washington begin to write letters placing on one another the blame for expected catastrophes or catastrophes already past and the aforesaid letters are given to the press as soon as written, the affair has all the earmarks of a smoldering controversy.

Mr. Hoover is worried about the movement of food supplies. The allies have called upon him to give them large quantities of food. A real crisis is at hand.

Over in Europe they think a great deal of Herbert Hoover, and the latter naturally would not want to have Europe or the people of this country for that matter, think he is at fault. So he calls attention very promptly to the condition of American railroads.

William G. McAdoo is another man with a reputation for doing things, and he doesn't know all the many reasons why farmers are not sending their food to market, if indeed they are holding it back on the expectation that it will be sold at a higher price than what they originally fixed, but he does know that he has the cars and the locomotives and that he has authority to move food and coal, even if he doesn't move passengers.

Storms and blizzards might interfere, but certainly no act of omission on the part of the railroad administration. Public statements are exchanged to that effect, and each side feels a little bit as if the other is unnecessarily sensitive. Those things never make for co-operation in Washington.

Efforts to "make a record" for one's self or to place the responsibility for an unexpected delay, even before the delay occurs, usually betray more attention to the effect on an incident to one's personal fortunes than the public weal.

The things for the food administration to have done was to have placed itself on record as requesting specifically the movement of certain supplies; if the breakdown occurs, which has been predicted, a simple revocation of the requests of the food administration on the railroad directorate would satisfy the public curiosity as to where the culpability should be placed.

As it is, the food administration has called attention in general terms to the need for railroad transportation to get food to the seaboard, and the office of the director-general of railroads says that priority orders were issued promptly.

Now, the food administration has again called attention to the situation, this time in public, and still the railroad officials want to know what particular shipments are destined for the allies, and should be given priority over all other supplies.

Until McAdoo has specific information, he says, he cannot locate exactly the consignments which must be hastened to seaboard. He presumes that Mr. Hoover, as head of the allied purchasing board, knows where these supplies are located.

The simpler process would have been for McAdoo and Hoover to have worked out in a personal conference or by letters privately exchanged.

Giving publicity to transactions even before they are consummated, and allowing inferences of incompetency to be drawn therefrom, is dangerous business. In the first place, many agencies besides railroads are charged with a legal and moral responsibility to get production and marketing of food.

If all are to be given the cue to blame the railroads, the public never will know how much the difficulty is due to transportation, how much to hoarding and how much to loading delays at seaboard. If Mr. Hoover and Mr. McAdoo could not agree, and there is no evidence to show that they have even been in consultation, President Wilson would be bound to take a hand.

The effect of the published correspondence, judging from the sharp rejoinders made privately by friends of the two principals concerned, was to give an impression of a discord that can only breed dissension unless the men on top get together.

Open letters in the press from one department to another are symptomatic of bad feeling, and a lack of co-operation and tend to ward disruption of morale. Too much thought of one's reputation has caused many an official to pass blame for situations that are the joint responsibility of an administration, rather than any particular part of it.

Washington is full of persons interested in exploiting themselves for political or personal advantage in the

DISCOVER PLOT TO KILL GENERAL

**Japs Among Suspects Held for
Conspiracy Against Chinese
War Commissioner.**

Peking, Feb. 20.—(Wednesday).—A conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui, the former premier and now war commissioner, has been discovered by the authorities. A number of arrests, including those of three Japanese, have been made.

The plot is alleged to have been promoted by monarchists for the purpose of avenging Gen. Tuan's defeat of Chang Hsun, who led the Manchurian revolution effort last July. Recently it had been rumored that Chang Hsun had escaped from the Dutch legation, where he took refuge last July, after his defeat.

AMERICAN EMBASSY TO REMAIN IN PETROGRAD

Petrograd, Feb. 24.—The allied ambassadors at conference today at the American embassy determined to remain in Petrograd pending developments. The general belief in embassy circles is that the Germans' terms, which the bolsheviks have agreed to accept, are stated in such ambiguous terms that they must be cleared up thoroughly before the actual status of Russia can be ascertained.

Some of the members of the embassy staff already have left, while others will leave by way of Siberia on a special train tonight, together with many allied nationals. The ambassadors have not yet reached a decision. Ambassador Francis J. Butler Wright, the counselor, Norman Armour, second secretary, and Private Secretary Johnson, and a sufficient staff of clerks, will remain in Petrograd. A special embassy train in charge of James G. Bulley, first secretary, and Wm. C. Huntington, commercial attaché, and some members of the staffs of the Japanese and Chinese embassies leave tonight for the east. Col. James A. Ruggles, the American military attaché, will stay in Petrograd for the time being.

CHARGES UNFAIR TRADE METHODS

**Federal Commission Issues
Complaints Against Thirty-
eight Manufacturing Firms.**

Washington, Feb. 25.—Complaints charging unfair trade practices were issued today by the federal trade commission against thirty-eight manufacturing firms as the result of a long and intensive investigation, which has revealed "a very serious and unhealthy condition in certain lines of industry."

It was the largest number of complaints ever issued at one time by the commission. Thirty-four of the complaints were against varnish makers, three against manufacturers of printing ink and one against a soap factory.

In addition, the commission has granted the request of a number of other concerns, which admitted the practices complained of and asked for consent to avoid publicity in having their affairs investigated. A large number of other cases still are under consideration.

The thirty-eight firms cited today were given thirty days to reply and ordered to appear for hearing April 8.

NEARLY 10,000 CHINESE LOST LIVES IN EARTHQUAKE

Amoy, China, Feb. 25.—Nearly 10,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the recent earthquake in the Amoy region, according to the latest reports from Swatow.

REPORTS VARY; LIST OF DEAD, 102; SAVED, 44

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The death list of the wreck of the Florizel is given at 102 in a report from the Cape Race agent of the Marconi Telegraph company received here today. The total number saved is reported as forty-four.

future. Less talk in the limelight, and more personal conferences, will do more to win the war than attempts to sustain by the press anybody's reputation.

Upon Mr. Hoover and Mr. McAdoo both rests the responsibility for one of the most critical situations in the war—moving food from farmer to civilian populations and armies abroad. It is a complex problem, with many factors involved. Wholehearted co-operation alone can save the food situation.

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

With meatless, wheatless, henless days. We work towards one great end. We'll have a Hunless season. And then things will surely mend. I only hope these lessens days will not be pushed too far. He jests at days called "possumless." Who never felt a scrap of weather? Probably rain and colder tonight and Tuesday.

MASTER WRECKED SHIP NAMED AMONG RESCUED

New York, Feb. 25.—Forty survivors of the steamer Florizel have been taken off by the steamer Prospero, which is now on her way to St. Johns, according to a telegram received here today by the Red Cross line. Only two names of the survivors were given, one being Capt. Martin, master of the ship, the other a seaman named James.

CLAUDE GERMAN TERMS NOT CLEAR

**Russians in Doubt How Far De-
mobilization Order Is to
Be Applied.**

NEW "RED ARMY" EXEMPT?

**Trotsky No Longer in Peace
Parley Party—Lenine
Urged Acceptance.**

Petrograd (Sunday), Feb. 24.—(By the Associated Press).—Acceptance by the bolshevik government of the German peace terms followed a stormy argument at a night meeting at the Smolny institute. Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, did not attend but Premier Lenine urged acceptance of the terms and the bolshevik delegates, voting practically as a unit, swung the tide with him. A bolshevik party conference had previously voted seventy-two for peace and twenty-six against, with twelve abstaining. The social revolutionary members fought against acceptance of the terms and insisted upon the assembling immediately of a new constituent assembly to pass upon them in their final form.

The bolshevik newspaper Pravda says the peace terms are unfortunate but unavoidable. It says the struggle is more imperialistic than domestic and that the Russian proletariat is not responsible for the harsh terms. The bourgeoisie newspapers do not comment on the situation.

Petrograd, Sunday, Feb. 24.—M. Karkhan, who was secretary of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, explained to the Associated Press today that the bolshevik government considers most ambiguous the part of the German terms concerning the demobilization of the Russian army. A literal translation of "up to newly-formed battalions," M. Karkhan said, may either exempt or include the new "red army."

"This is disputable," he added, "I think, of course, that they meant the red army also must be demobilized, but on this we will not yield without discussion. We think we are entitled to an army on at least a peace footing. That would be sufficient to accomplish our internal purposes."

M. Karkhan declared that Russia's position toward the allies now undoubtedly would be that of a neutral, adding: "We will not support Germany." The only support it will give will be indirect from the resumption of commercial relations.

New Delegation Chosen.
Leon Trotsky, bolshevik foreign minister, will not go to Brest-Litovsk to sign the new peace, nor will any other member of the Russian delegation which conducted the earlier negotiations there, with the exception of M. Karkhan, secretary of the former delegation. The workmen's and soldiers' delegates today chose for the new delegation M. Sinovieff, president of the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates; M. A. Kysieff, acting commissioner of agriculture; and M. Sokoloff.

"Position Hopeless."—Lenine.
"Their knees are on our chest and our position is hopeless," declared Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, in the course of his long speech to the central executive committee of the all-Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, in which he insistently urged the acceptance of the Austro-German peace conditions, however oppressive and unfortunate they might appear.

"This peace must be accepted as a respite," he continued, "enabling us to prepare a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The proletariat of the whole world will come to our aid."

"Then we shall renew the fight," M. Martoff contended that the proposed peace meant the end of Russia so far as her political importance was concerned and that the day after the signing of peace the soldiers' and workmen's government would be in bondage to Germany.

FIGHTING ON STREETS.

M. Zinovief, supporting Lenine, insisted that the soviet authority was too firmly established throughout the country to perish.

It is announced by the bolshevik that their troops have entered Rostov-on-the-Don and that fighting is proceeding in the streets.

NEW COMMANDER RUSS ARMY IS APPOINTED

London, Feb. 25.—Gen. Brujevitich has been appointed successor to Ensign Krylenko as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News agency. Gen. Brujevitich, according to the message, has been proclaimed dictator and has ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last. Brujevitich was formerly chief of staff to Ensign Krylenko.

SEAPORT OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS--BERLIN

**Petrograd Reports Invaders Still Advancing Into
Provinces They Had Intended to Seize—For-
cing Russian Soldiers to Salute Officers.
Peace Vote Was 126 to 85.**

Berlin, via London, Feb. 25.—German troops have occupied Pernau, a Russian seaport in Livonia, ninety-nine miles northeast of Riga, and Dorpat, 157 miles northeast of Riga, the German war office announced today.

Still Advancing.
Petrograd, Sunday, Feb. 24.—The Germans late Saturday were still advancing into the provinces they had decided to occupy. In this connection it is reported they are executing red guards, treating them as outlaws, but releasing and disarming soldiers of the regular army.

The Pravda, the bolshevik organ, declares that the Germans are restoring shoulder straps to Russian officers and forcing the Russian soldiers to salute them.

The resolution to agree to the German peace terms was adopted by the central executive committee of the all-Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates by a vote of 126 to 85. Twenty-six members of the committee were not present.

In the German advance to Dorpat,

3,000 Russians were taken prisoner. This Russian detachment traveled 130 miles in five and one-half days. The advance guard of Gen. von Linsingen's troops, in the south, have reached Zhitomir, eighty-five miles west of Kiev.

Russian Staff Captured.
In Rovno the whole staff of the Russian special army fell into the hands of the Germans. The text of the statement reads:

"Eastern Theatre—Army group of Gen. von Eichelhorn. Our troops have occupied Rovno. The Estonian battalion which was there has placed itself under German command."

"Yesterday morning Dorpat was taken by the Eighteenth storming company and the First Squadron of the Sixteenth husar regiment. In the advance of their divisions on the way there 3,000 prisoners were taken and many hundreds of automobiles were captured. The flying detachment, therefore, has covered more than 130 miles in five and one-half days."

"Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: At Rovno the whole staff of the Russian special army fell into our hands. The commander-in-chief fled. Our advance troops having reached Zhitomir, established contact there with Ukrainian troops."

Associated Press View of Events.
The bolshevik acceptance of the German peace terms has not yet halted the German armies engaged in the new invasion of Russia, and additional wide areas have been occupied by the Teutonic troops.

At the same time, a hint of possible Russian resistance despite the bolshevik capitulation to Germany comes through Berlin in a news agency dispatch. This declares that Gen. Brujevitich, former chief of staff to Ensign Krylenko, has been appointed successor to Krylenko in command of the Russian armies and proclaimed dictator. He is declared to have ordered the Russian troops to fight to the last against the Germans. This German report is not confirmed from other sources.

130 Miles in Five Days.
One of the most notable advances by the invading Germans recorded in today's Berlin official announcement was made by Gen. von Linsingen's forces in Volhynia, which have pushed more than 300 miles eastward from the triangle of fortresses recently occupied by the Russians. Zhitomir, within eighty-five miles of Kiev, their objective in the Ukraine. At Zhitomir, contact with the Ukrainian forces was established. The bolshevik had possession of Kiev at the time the latest reports from that city were received. In the north the Germans have taken possession of Pernau, the Russian port on the Gulf of Riga, ninety-nine miles northeast of the city of Riga, and have occupied Dorpat, more than 150 miles from Riga, towards the northeast. A flying column penetrated to Dorpat, covering more than 100 miles in five and a half days and gathering 3,000 prisoners on the way.

EXPLAINS VALUE OF FOREIGN BANK

**Such Link in Federal Reserve
System Would Make U. S.
World Financial Center.**

Washington, Feb. 25.—Addressing the senate today in support of his bill to establish a federal foreign bank, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate banking committee, declared such a bank would make the United States the financial center of the world.

"Through this bank," said Senator Owen, "we can make and keep the dollar at gold par throughout the world and make it the medium of international exchange, and clear not only our own import and export business in American centers but cause business between Asia and Europe to be transacted, as it should be, through intervening financial centers in America."

Bankers Not to Be Heads.
"These facilities will make the United States the financial center of the world, because we have the most gigantic and highly perfected banking system on earth, with the largest available capital resources in the world. It will bring balances from foreign governments to this bank."

Senator Owen declared the reserve foreign bank should be controlled by men who understand commerce and not bankers, because, he explained, "the banker who is engaged in banking for the purpose of taking commissions, or getting the highest interest rate he can, does not sympathetically deal with commerce as commerce."

This is only one of the steps that should be taken by the government, the senator said, in order to meet the situation that will confront the nation when peace comes. He asserts the fact that the American dollar in Spain now is worth only 75c is one example to show the need for establishing its value in foreign financial centers.

Text of Statement.

The text of the statement reads: "North of the Ailette French troops made a successful raid in the region of Urech and returned with sixteen prisoners and one machine gun. In the Champagne in the region of Tahure and in upper Alsace, in the sectors north and south of the Doller river, a lively artillery duel was maintained. Elsewhere the night was calm."

PATROLS BREAK GERMAN LINES

**Franco-American Force in the
Chemin-Des-Dames Sector
Make Successful Raid.**

With the American Army in France, Feb. 24.—(Sunday).—By the Associated Press.—An American patrol in the Chemin-Des-Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, early yesterday penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, twenty men and one machine gun.

There was some sharp fighting and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties. The Franco-American patrol was under command of a French officer.

The French war office communication today reported that north of the Ailette river, which parallels the Chemin-Des-Dames, French troops had penetrated the German lines as far as the neighborhood of Chevigny. They were reported to have returned with material and twenty-five prisoners, including two officers.

The presence of American units along the famous Chemin-Des-Dames was disclosed in an Associated Press dispatch last Friday. In a patrol fight the previous day American soldiers had killed one German and captured another. One American was wounded slightly.

JOY RIDE WINDS UP IN BAD SMASH

**Negro Dead, Dr. Green at Hos-
pital and John Jones Held
for Larceny.**

Charles Graves, colored, is dead; Dr. A. C. Green, a dentist, is at Newell's sanitarium, and John Jones, a chauffeur for Mrs. B. Wimpy, of 122 East Third street, is under arrest on a grand larceny charge, as the result of an automobile wreck Friday night on the Dry Valley road, near the Stringer's ridge tunnel.

The automobile in which Graves, Dr. Green and S. R. Underwood and Jones are understood to have been riding was a Hudson "super-six," the property of Mrs. Wimpy. The car was practically demolished.

Dr. Green is said to be suffering from a ring on his eye. He is rather badly injured. Dr. Underwood was hurt, according to his statement to a reporter over the telephone Monday afternoon.

Dr. Underwood stated that the machine was running thirty or thirty-five miles an hour and that another machine struck it. He said they were out for a ride. He stated that Graves was a mechanical man for Dr. Griffin & Smith, dentists. He and Griffin are connected with the firm.

ARTILLERY AND TRENCH DUEL ON BELGIAN FRONT

Berlin, Feb. 25, via London.—Following is the official report of today from the Franco-Belgian front:

"There have been a great many artillery and trench mortar duels. Reconnoitering engagements occurred at many points on the front. East of Armentieres we took prisoners and machine guns."

FULLER ATTACKS HOUSE FOR INEFFICIENCY

Washington, Feb. 25.—Characterizing the house of representatives as the most inefficient and expensive barnacle that ever attached itself to a ship of state, Representative Fuller, independent, of Massachusetts, today resigned his place as a member of the committee on interior department expenditures, which he declared, like two-thirds of the other house committees, had no excuse for existing.